

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, scattered showers. Temp: 51° (13-24). Sunday, scattered showers. LONDON: Saturday, showers. Temp: 50° (43-53). Sunday, cool, cold. CHANNEL: moderate to rough. ROME: Saturday, showers. Temp: 52° (34-71). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp: 54° (33-65).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

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Vice-President Mondale (left) and Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill applauding President Carter as he prepares to deliver his State of the Union address to Congress.

Vance Unable to Persuade Sadat To Resume Parley in Jerusalem

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today failed to persuade Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to send his negotiating team back to the disrupted political talks in Jerusalem but secured his public pledge that "the door to peace is not closed."

"Mr. Sadat wants to 'let things cool a bit' before resuming peace talks with Israel in Jerusalem," a senior U.S. official said today. Reuters reported.

"We've hit a bump on the road," he said after Mr. Vance completed initial efforts to mediate in the dispute that caused the suspension of the talks this week between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel.

The official briefed journalists aboard the plane that took Mr. Vance from Cairo to Ankara for meetings with Turkish government leaders.

At a joint outdoor news conference following their private meeting at Mr. Sadat's rest house on the Nile north of Cairo, the Egyptian President thanked President Carter and Mr. Vance for the "very genuine efforts that they have done in the last few days to bridge whatever differences have arisen between us and the Israelis."

But Mr. Sadat said that "the whole thing" must now be re-evaluated and indicated that the

minimum Egypt would accept to keep the peace process moving would be Israel's agreement to a declaration of principles embodying the two basic Arab demands: Israel's withdrawal from territory occupied in the 1967 war and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

The declaration had been under discussion in Jerusalem earlier this week when Mr. Sadat recalled his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, on Wednesday night on grounds that the Israelis were steering the talks into a "vicious circle." Egypt wants the two principles accepted before the negotiations on details. Israel insists on

negotiating even these from the start.

Mr. Sadat, standing alongside Mr. Vance in the garden of his residence, declined to disclose his next move, which he is expected to announce tomorrow at an emergency session of the Egyptian parliament. "I advise you to wait until you hear my speech," he said with a chuckle.

Not Understood

But he became agitated as he repeatedly accused the Israeli and particularly Prime Minister Menachem Begin, of arrogance and said that "the spirit behind my initiative is not correctly understood among Premier Begin and his aides. For this, I think the peace process would be useless now to continue on false principles."

Striking a theme that he kept returning to throughout his remarks, Mr. Sadat said, "Let me say this: whenever Israel chooses to agree to the principles not to tread on others' land or sovereignty, well, everything can be resumed." He seemed to allude in part to the controversy over the Jewish settlements in the Sinai, which Mr. Begin had contended would not be removed as part of a withdrawal arrangement. The issue has escalated into a major point of friction between the two countries.

Mr. Vance's scheduled visit here took on new urgency after the Egyptians pulled out of the political committee talks. Yesterday, the secretary of state conferred with Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Moche Dayan in Jerusalem in an effort to find a way to mend the rupture.

When he arrived in Cairo this morning, Mr. Vance and his party were shuttled by helicopter to the Nile residence where he briefed Mr. Sadat on his discussions with the Israelis. The two men talked alone for more than two hours before walking outside to greet reporters, who had collected near a giant banyan tree. After the news conference, they lunched on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

5 million francs, the Netherlands with 51 million francs and Austria with purchases worth 45 million francs, the government said.

Soviet Union Lifts Ban on Travel By Foreigners to Over 20 Towns

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—In the first major revision of travel rules for over 10 years, the Soviet Union has added over 20 towns and cities to the list of areas open to foreigners, Western diplomats have disclosed.

The additions include the industrial city of Magnitogorsk, in the southern Urals, and at least nine towns in the Baltic states. The new regulations also set out by name newly "open" areas in the Moscow administrative region.

At the same time, a large chunk of territory on Soviet Kazakhstan's sensitive border with China has been sealed off. Foreigners have also been barred from Yedreyskaya, the Jewish autonomous region in the Soviet Far East, which also lies on the Sino-Soviet border.

On balance, the diplomats said, the rules mean a relaxation of restrictions on foreign travelers.

News of the changes came in a note issued to all embassies here early this month. Apparently intended to show Moscow's commitment to Helsinki pledges of free movement and contacts, the note said the new rules were aimed at "extending the possibilities of travel within the territory of the USSR."

The new list still bars foreigners from vast areas of Soviet territory and a long list of cities including Swerdlansk, Gorod, Perm, Omsk, Tomsk, Kirov, Saratov and Sevastopol.

Spain Grants Amnesty In '73 Premier Killing

MADRID, Jan. 20 (UPI)—A Madrid court today effectively closed the case of the 1973 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, granting amnesty to the 14 persons charged in the killing. No trial was held.

The Basque separatist group ETA took responsibility for the killing. The court ruled that the slaying was politically motivated and that thus the defendants could be pardoned under the amnesty law passed last fall.

In State of Union Address

Carter Calls for Cooperation, Gives Economy Top Priority

Highlights of Message

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—President Carter, reporting to the nation after a year in the White House, called last night for "a new spirit" of partnership to help him achieve his unfinished national agenda.

In his first State of the Union Message to Congress, the President sketched his plans for a \$23-billion tax cut this year and called for creating a Cabinet-level department of education and for a major overhaul of the Federal Civil Service system.

But he said that the main task

- Speech draws little support in Congress. Page 3.
- Modest proposals fail to focus Carter priorities. Analysis, Page 3.

of his administration would be to revive the economy, even if it means sacrificing budgetary balancing of the federal budget by 1980.

The Right Choice'

"This year, the right choice is to reduce the burden on the taxpayers and provide more jobs for our people," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter spoke to a joint meeting of the 95th Congress, which began its second session yesterday. He also submitted to Congress a 50-page document listing his administration's accomplishments last year and listing more specific proposals for this year.

Neither the President's speech nor his written report contained surprises or sweeping proposals for new government programs.

But in a presentation that was moderate in tone and substance,

Mr. Carter made some specific proposals clearly designed to please politically sensitive groups.

Mr. Carter was interrupted by applause 43 times during the 45-minute nationally televised speech.

One of the strongest rounds of applause came when he called for approval of the Panama Canal treaties; the President smiled and said, "I have to say that is very welcome applause."

Bluntly conceding that "on economic legislation we have failed the American people," Mr. Carter told the Congress: "We know we have to act. We know what we must do."

The tax cuts the administration

TAXES—Proposed a \$23-billion income-tax cut in fiscal year 1979 of which \$17 billion would go to individuals and \$6 billion to businesses. The proposal also includes \$2 billion in reduction in excise and payroll taxes.

JOBS—Asked for an extension of funds for 725,000 public service jobs along with a \$700-million increase in funds to provide jobs for unemployed teen-agers. Also proposed a \$400-million effort to involve both private industry and labor unions in the training and hiring of the hard-core unemployed.

CITIES—Asked for \$2.85 billion, which is \$150 million more than this year, in aid to revitalize urban areas. Said he would consider extending federal lending assistance to New York City.

AGRICULTURE—Said he would propose an international emergency grain reserve of up to 6 million metric tons to help aid nations needing such assistance. Also said he would as required by law, provide \$7.3 billion in price support payments to farmers.

INTELLIGENCE—Intends to issue a "comprehensive" executive order that would govern the intelligence activities of the FBI, the CIA and other such organizations.

The President sought to highlight his priorities for the year—in domestic policy, he still stalled—national energy legislation and the state of the economy, and in foreign policy, Senate approval of the proposed Panama Canal treaties.

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The tax cuts the administration

FOREIGN POLICY—Emphasized his commitment to achieving Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. Said he would continue to seek a new strategic arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

EDUCATION—Proposed a 14-per-cent increase in federal aid to education, more than \$1 billion, with much of the increase earmarked for poor and handicapped students. Also proposed a Cabinet-level department of education.

HOUSING—Proposed the expansion of a wide variety of federal housing programs that would, for example, increase from 2.6 million to 3.1 million the number of families receiving some form of rent assistance.

HEALTH—Will send Congress later in the year a proposal for national health insurance, although he said he was aware that it would not be enacted. Said the bill would open a "national debate" on the issue.

RESEARCH—Budget will call for an 11-per-cent increase in federal funds devoted to scientific research.

TRANSPORTATION—Will propose a comprehensive highway and transit program that would provide more than \$45 billion over the next four fiscal years.

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Mr. Carter did not mention balancing the budget by the end of his term but asserted that "we can move rapidly toward a balanced budget—and we will."

Much of the speech had a cautious, conservative tone as the President stressed the limits he sees on government.

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"We need patience and goodwill, and we need to realize that there is a limit to the role and

function of government," he said. "Government cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy, provide energy or mandate goodness. Only a true partnership between government and the people can hope to reach these goals."

Foreign Policy

The President devoted only a small portion of his speech to foreign policy. He reiterated his commitment to seek a new strategic arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

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Revised Economy Plan Includes Voluntary Inflation Curbs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)

President Carter today cut some of his economic goals to more modest proportions and began a drive to combat inflation with voluntary cooperation from business leaders and workers.

Mr. Carter, in a message to Congress, characterized his economic blueprint as an ambitious but "realistic" agenda for the future." He conceded that current problems of inflation and

unemployment "cannot be solved overnight."

The 23-page message outlined Mr. Carter's views and plans in greater detail than his State of the Union address last night and attempted to clarify for business, labor and individuals his basic economic philosophy.

Charles Schulze, Mr. Carter's chief economic adviser, said that the President's goal, announced in April, of reducing inflation to 4 per cent by the end of next

year had been "abandoned on the grounds that we thought that rate of reduction was probably unachievable."

The new more realistic goal, he said, is a reduction of one-half per cent each year. Last year's inflation rate was 6.2 per cent. Achieving the new goal would mean a rate of 5.3 per cent by the end of next year.

"We would consider that to be progress," Mr. Schulze said.

He also said that national

economic growth should be between 4.5 per cent and 5 per cent in the next two years, compared to a previous forecast of more than 5 per cent.

Unemployment should be down to 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent by the end of next year, he said. The unemployment rate was 5.4 per cent last month.

Mr. Schulze also indicated that the President's aim of balancing the federal budget by 1981 may slip.

The package will be formally proposed to Congress tomorrow. Individual taxpayers would receive net benefits

A White S. African Woman's Journey Into Apartheid

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20 (AP)—A 44-year-old white woman has been ordered off "whites only" buses, treated as a black maid and has a broken marriage because her skin has turned progressively darker in recent years.

Rita Hoefling says that she is shunned by friends and society and that her husband and son have left her because of her condition.

"Now I know what apartheid is like at its worst," she said in an interview published in the Johannesburg Star.

Mrs. Hoefling's skin color started to change in 1974 and doctors discovered that she had a brain tumor.

An operation to remove the tumor was regarded as risky because she had undergone an adrenal gland operation in 1966 and also had cobalt radiation treatment which weakened her, the newspaper said.

Cause Not Clear

She also takes cortisone drugs every day "to stay alive" after the removal of both adrenal glands. It was not clear whether the drugs or tumor or some other factor caused the darkening of her skin.

"I'm ready to scream," she said in the interview. "I cannot



Mrs. Rita Hoefling, as she appeared about 10 years ago (left) and as she is now, with a darker skin.

even begin to count the number of times I've been ordered off buses by conductors, saying that colored were not allowed on."

She said that the bus company issued her a special card to show bus drivers to prove that she is white.

"But even that doesn't help and leads to terribly embarrassing situations," she said.

"This week I got on a bus coming from Groote Schuur Hospital where I have a job as an unpaid voluntary worker and the driver told me to get off. He said he wasn't interested in my special card."

She said that her 16-year-old daughter, who attends school in suburban Gordon Road not far from their Sea Point home, came

home in tears recently because the driver of a "whites only" bus had recognized her from times she had accompanied her mother on the same route and had ordered her to get off the bus.

The white-owned newspaper for blacks in Johannesburg, the Post, deplored Mrs. Hoefling's situation in an editorial today.

"Little wonder that people all over the world place so little faith in a country which claims that it is moving away from racial discrimination," it said.

"If only all whites could experience the agonies of Mrs. Hoefling, how quickly the situation would change in this country."

Mrs. Hoefling said that her son had gone to Durban and she hadn't seen him in four years "because he was embarrassed at the change in his mother." She also said that her husband had left her in April of last year.

She said a door-to-door salesman asked her if he could see the "madam."

"When I told him it was my house he said he did not like sarcastic maids," Mrs. Hoefling said.

She said it is likely that she will get even darker in the future.

Party Leadership Bars Direct Participation

Andreotti to Seek Informal Links With Reds

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti was instructed by the directorate of his Christian Democratic party today to seek an accommodation with the Communists short of their direct participation in his proposed new government.

Mr. Andreotti is due to start formal negotiations with the Communist party and other political groups on Monday to seek their help in forming a Cabinet. He and his ministers resigned last Monday, and President Giovanni Leone entrusted the outgoing Premier last night with attempting to set up a new administration.

Chirac, in Letter, Calls for End to Coalition Feuds

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, the national Gaullist party leader, urged other members of the government coalition yesterday to stop bickering between his faction and that of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Chirac said in a letter, "The majority must hold itself and rebuild its union." The letter was written two days after his Gaullist Rally for the Republic announced that it would run candidates against coalition representatives in 10 districts in the legislative elections in March.

Other leaders of the coalition parties, which include Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party and smaller center parties, have been calling for unity for days. But the Gaullists have maintained their distances and accused the other parties of forming an anti-Gaullist front.

In his letter, Mr. Chirac told his allies that the coalition must get the small but influential Radical party to sign the majority pact. That pact calls for coalition candidates to withdraw automatically after the first round of voting in favor of the candidate who draws the most votes.

The Christian Democratic directorate decided today that Mr. Andreotti would be joined in his talks with representatives of other parties by former Premier Aldo Moro and by Benigno Zaccagnini, the political secretary of the Christian Democrats.

Both men have good relations with the Communists. Mr. Moro is a leading candidate for the post of head of state when the seven-year term of Mr. Leone runs out late this year.

No Clear Indication

The Christian party gave no clear indication today of whether it was amenable to considering continued de facto cooperation with Mr. Andreotti without gaining ministerial posts in the Cabinet. He will attempt to form.

Mr. Andreotti's resignation was caused by the Communists' request for an official role in a "national emergency government." The demand caused concern at home and abroad, especially in Washington.

The Communist party said it wanted to share government responsibility because only a broad-based, efficient administration was capable of restoring law and order and lifting Italy out of its economic slump.

The government crisis was preceded by weeks of political violence and terrorism in urban areas, especially here.

Clash in Rome

After few days of seeming calm here, unrest has broken out again in the capital. Last night, neo-Fascists threw Molotov cocktails at police vehicles after a rally in central Rome and commanded three municipal buses in an attempt to block traffic.

During the night, other incidents occurred in various districts of Rome. An outdoor meeting scheduled for tomorrow by the Students' Movement, a group to the left of the Communist party,

9. Drown in Java

JAKARTA, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—At least 19 persons drowned when a ferry sank in the Solo River in central Java, it was reported today.

How should an itchy top executive set about finding another top-level job?

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News Analysis

Sadat Underestimated Chasm Between Warring Cultures

By Henry Tanner

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Pressure tactics and psychological warfare, simple misunderstanding, personal pique, a clash between two cultures, and collision of conflicting national interests appear to be the elements in President Anwar Sadat's decision Wednesday night to break off or at least suspend the Egyptian-Israel peace talks.

The President's sudden move are rarely the result of sudden impulse. More often the decision is made after brooding and contemplation.

Mr. Sadat had become deeply disillusioned: last week with the failure of the Jerusalem talks even before his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, left Cairo. "There is absolutely no hope" of agreement, Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptians and Israelis had entirely different concepts of what the negotiations should be. That was the basic trouble. The Egyptians asked for acceptance of a set of principles on which a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict should be based. They named complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines and self-determination for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip as two of the principles.

These principles were just and fair, have been accepted by the international community and only their implementation was negotiable, the Egyptians said. The Israelis answered bitterly that this amounted to an attempt to "impose conditions" before the negotiations started.

The nature of the misunderstanding emerged clearly from statements on both sides.

"The Israelis don't realize that we didn't come with an artificially inflated bargaining position that could be whittled down," said George Bass, a key member of the Egyptian delegation.

The Jerusalem Post wrote: "If the Egyptians entered the talks not in order to 'negotiate' but to secure traditional Arab demands, then Egypt has simply chosen the wrong entry. Negotiation that does not involve give-and-take does not deserve the name."

The Israelis underestimated Mr. Sadat's determination not to enter into bargaining about territory—"my land," as he called it—and the rights of the Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

Banks of China officials in Peking said that the checks are aimed at easing the over-crowding at the bank's exchange counter on Hong Kong's border with the country.

Bank of China

Begins Sale of

Travel Checks

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Chinese travelers' checks went on sale today here and in Macao for the first time in a move certain to make life easier for foreign tourists and businessmen visiting China.

The checks, illustrated with a painting of China's Great Wall, were sold by the Bank of China and its affiliates in denominations of 50 renminbi (about \$30) and 100 renminbi.

Bank of China officials in Peking said that the checks are aimed at easing the over-crowding at the bank's exchange counter on Hong Kong's border with the country.

Lisbon Left Protests Pact To End Crisis

LISBON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The Socialists' decision to form a government with the conservative Center Democrats today provoked a sharp outcry.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal called the alliance a shotgun wedding that would aggravate the economic crisis by alienating the working classes. Mr. Cunhal, calling the Center Democrats "the 'legal' extreme right," said that the party "has always conducted a campaign against the democratic institutions, expressing the interests of the Portuguese and foreign monopolists, imperialists and big landowners."

The Trotsky Popular Democratic Union—the only extreme-left group to hold a seat in the Socialist-led government—stressed the economic crisis by alienating the working classes. Mr. Cunhal, calling the Center Democrats "the 'legal' extreme right," said that the party "has always conducted a campaign against the democratic institutions, expressing the interests of the Portuguese and foreign monopolists, imperialists and big landowners."

Editorial Protest

The Communist newspaper O Diário said, "When will the Socialists open their eyes to see that this shameful policy of an alliance with the right negates the principles and program of their own party and endangers the future of democracy and our national independence?"

The agreement between the Socialists and conservatives yesterday ended a 41-day-old crisis and will allow formation of a new government to proceed.

It was the first time that the conservatives have been invited into a government since the start of Portugal's revolution four years ago. Politicians said that the party would receive three ministerial portfolios as well as several lesser ones.

Socialist leader Mario Soares, who will form the government as premier, said that he would consider the composition of the cabinet during the weekend in anticipation of talks with the conservatives on Monday.

The secretary of state said his deputy, Alfredo Alberto Jr., would be returning with "two or three" other U.S. officials to Jerusalem, where the talks are in limbo. Mr. Sadat said that his guest had brought a U.S. proposal which "we shall be studying and will be in contact with."

The contents of the proposal were not disclosed.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Sadat agreed that the biggest obstacle was still the question of the Palestinians. Mr. Vance acknowledged "that is one in which the differences remain and is the most difficult of the issues." Israel has resisted Egypt's bid for Palestinian self-determination and has proposed in turn a limited form of self-rule on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Robert Leclerc, 60, of Leclerc and Co. was arrested last night and was taken to the questioned later today, a justice official said. Shortly after the bank was ordered to close, one of the partners committed suicide, and a former partner was found drowned in Lake Geneva.

Official of Closed Bank Is Arrested in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—A senior partner in a small private bank here, which was closed in May after running into financial difficulties, has been arrested in connection with the business, police said today.

Robert Leclerc, 60, of Leclerc and Co. was arrested last night and was taken to the questioned later today, a justice official said.

Shortly after the bank was ordered to close, one of the partners committed suicide, and a former partner was found drowned in Lake Geneva.

problem within the Arab world.

The Egyptian President lives in a glass house, and each of his moves is watched by the other Arab leaders.

When Mr. Begin spoke passionately to Mr. Sadat's foreign minister at the dinner here Tuesday night, the Egyptians were offended. "This is not how a host treats its guest," one said. Their ill feelings stem largely from fear that the other Arabs would see the incident as a deliberate humiliation of the Egyptian foreign minister by Mr. Begin.

Egyptian journalists recalled that Mr. Begin has shown a similar lack of sensitivity in Israele when he hosted a joint press conference that Mr. Sadat, no less than he, was a possible target for Palestinian bullets and when he claimed that Mr. Sadat had agreed with him on the origins of the 1967 war.

"He was lived next to us for 40 years but he knows nothing about how he fell," an Egyptian journalist said.

Concern over the reaction of other Arab leaders is believed to have influenced Mr. Sadat's move.

The Egyptian President is believed to have that U.S. mediation would lead to a compromise on Palestinian self-determination and Israeli withdrawal that would be unacceptable to other Arabs. Faced with this danger, this theory goes, Mr. Sadat decided to pull back.

Egyptian officials long before the start of the Jerusalem talks, had hoped that Egypt would suspend the negotiations whenever necessary to restore flagging Egyptian bargaining power.

The reasoning was that the average Israeli relished the prospect of peace that the Sadat initiative had opened in November, and that public opinion in Israel therefore would bring pressure on the Begin government whenever that prospect diminished.

Dayan Fears U.S. Pressure

Associated Press photo

At anwar Sadat conferring in Cairo Friday. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Preside

Dayan Fears U.S. Pressure

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Israel today rejected Egypt's demands for total withdrawal from Arab territory as a precondition for the resumption of the stalled Middle East peace talks.

The Egyptians failed to understand just how difficult politically and psychologically it was for the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to accept the idea of complete withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and over the Suez Canal.

The nature of the misunderstanding emerged clearly from statements on both sides.

"The Israelis don't realize that we didn't come with an artificially inflated bargaining position that could be whittled down," said George Bass, a key member of the Egyptian delegation.

The Israelis underestimated Mr. Sadat's determination not to enter into bargaining about territory—"my land," as he called it—and the rights of the Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

Mr. Dayan described as absurd Mr. Sadat's demands for an Israeli pullback from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

"He is making an absurd demand: 'You can count on me for your security, including the Golan Heights.' In view of his present relations with Syria, can he talk about [Syrian President al-Hafez] Assad?" he said.

At Lavish Dinner for Reporters

Tongsun Park Gives His View Of Lobbying, Inquiry by U.S.

By Nicholas Horrock

SEOUL, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The candlelight from two silver mounted hurricane lamps flickered over the faces of his guests as Tongsun Park, South Korean millionaire and renowned Washington host, explained the intricacies of a polygraph test.

The FBI agent, "a nice fellow, really," Mr. Park said, placed wide bands of rubber over his chest and stomach, and checked his fingerprints and palms to see if moisture revealed a lie. This was not so bad, Mr. Park said, but the wide band placed on his upper left arm to take his blood pressure was often too tight and cut off the circulation to his hands.

When one polygraph session lasted more than an hour, he said, he and his U.S. lawyer, William Hundley, felt it was too long and complained. Later sessions, he said, were shorter and more comfortable.

A 'Good Ambience'

It is important that neither the tone of the polygraph tests nor the interrogations be stiff and tense, Mr. Park said. And he felt that he had done much to create what he called a "good ambience" at the sessions.

"The Koreans were taken aback if I trust my lawyer," when I laughed and joked they said you must be serious." Instead, he recalled, after one polygraph test Mr. Hundley asked him, "What did they ask you?" and "I said 'oh, they asked me

Mr. Park entertained several U.S. correspondents at a dinner party here yesterday, and he acknowledged that he hoped to tell them things about himself that would make their coverage of his plight more sympathetic.

His remarks were on the record but taking notes or making tape recordings was discouraged. Mr. Park would not discuss the substance of his testimony.

Mr. Park entertained at his villa from cocktails through 13 courses of Chinese and Korean food set off with wine and champagne; he was the lavish host.

A 'Tragedy'

He talked about the feelings of a foreign national who finds himself under a 36-count felony indictment in the United States and hoped to trade information for immunity.

It is, he said, both a "personal tragedy" and a tragedy in the relations between the United States and South Korea. And when he must return to the United States to "testify against

German Gun Said Choice Of U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. Army has chosen a West German tank gun over British and U.S. weapons for use in the 1980s on its new XM-1 battle tank, government sources said yesterday.

An Army announcement confirming the choice is expected soon.

The sources said that the selection was considered political by some because a recent Army test and evaluation of the guns did not justify a commitment to either the British or West German weapons, both of which need further development.

The choice could influence future ATO weapons cooperation and affect billions of dollars in arms purchases.

Opposition in Congress

The selection may also spark a battle in Congress. The chairman of a House Armed Services investigation subcommittee has said he suspects that international pressure was applied in support of the West German gun.

The sources said that the announcement of the German smooth bore 120-mm gun over the British rifled bore 120 mm and the U.S. 105-mm weapons will be made without any firm date for placing the weapon on the XM-1.

They said that the Army may install the German gun on the XM-1 in 1984 after about half of the proposed 3,300 U.S. tanks have been built.

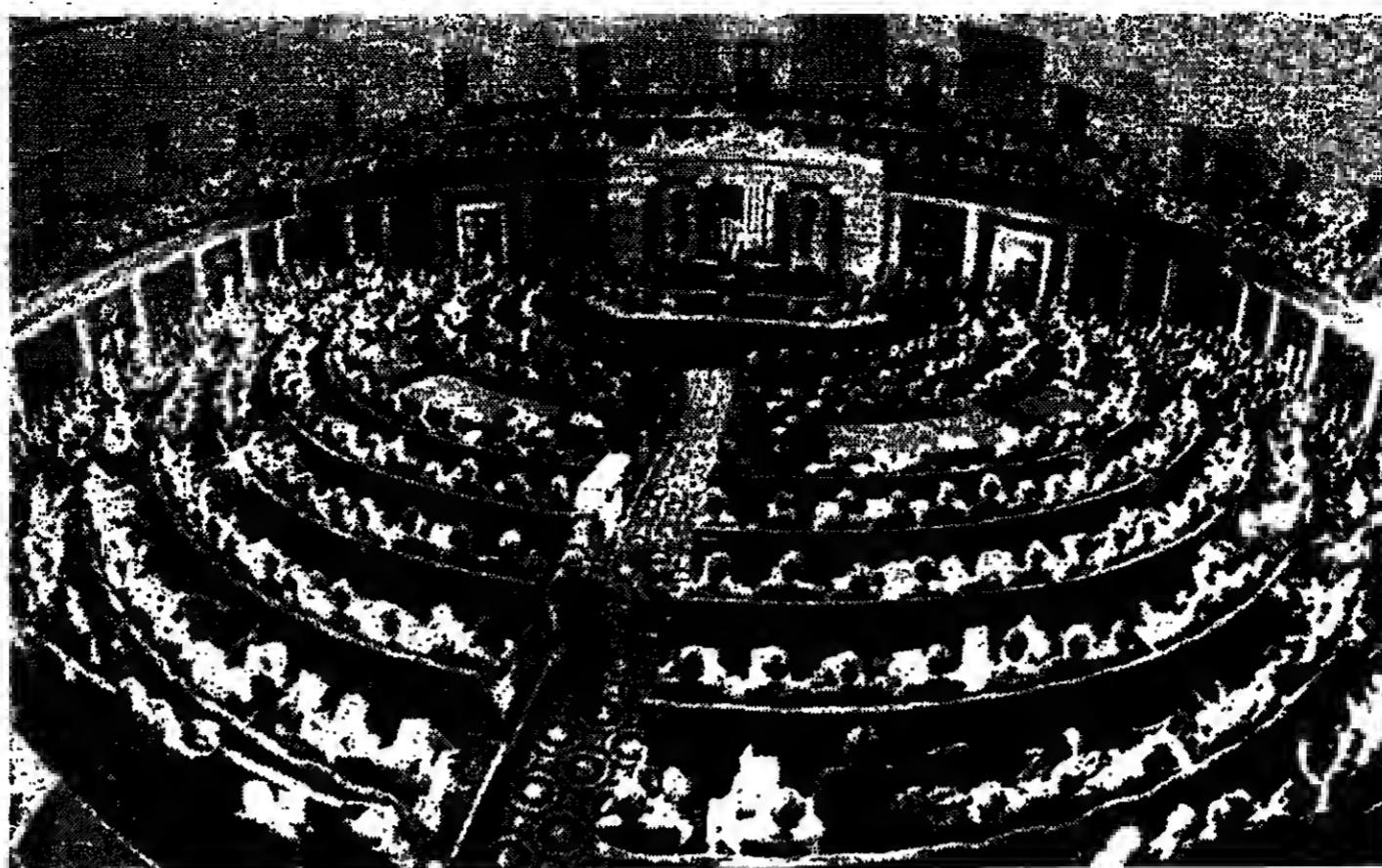
But, because of technical uncertainties involving the gun and its advanced combustible cartridge ammunition, no firm date can be set for this, the sources said.

7 Park Foes Urge Boycott of Vote

SEOUL, Jan. 20 (AP).—Seven prominent South Koreans urged the opposition parties yesterday to boycott the re-election of President Park Chung Hee.

The seven, led by former President Yum Po Sun, 70, also called for abolition of the Constitution decreed by Mr. Park under martial law in 1972, restoration of press freedom and the release of all "prisoners of conscience," including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

Mr. Park has been in power since 1961, and his current six-year term expires this year. General elections are to be held to choose an electoral college which will then re-elect him. Under the 1972 Constitution, he can serve an unlimited number of terms.



The chamber of the House of Representatives as President Carter delivered his State of the Union address.

News Analysis

President's Goals, Priorities for U.S. Not Put Into Focus

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).

The state of the nation, as President Carter proclaimed last night, is "chastened but proud"—an apt summation of his own state of mind and the state of his presidency as he begins his second year in the White House.

In his address to Congress and the country, Mr. Carter invoked the deeds of activist presidents—Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman—but his own proposals for the year ahead were modest in substance and couched in caveats about the limited role and function of the federal government.

Even his reference to the need for "partnership" between those who lead and those who elect" could be read as an indirect recognition that after a year of futile fencing with Congress, he now feels the need for a better political partnership with Capitol Hill.

If Congress was looking to the State of the Union address for a clearer delineation of the President's priorities, as congressional leaders have often urged, Mr. Carter did little to sharpen

Mr. Park pointed out that he had a 2,000-employed organization, Miryang Navigation Co., with interests in the Middle East, South Korea and the United States.

He believes, he said, that he was treated unfairly by the news media as they reported on the allegations of South Korean influence buying. He did not attack particular reporters, but he related an incident in which Washington Post reporter Maxine Cheshire attempted to interview him in London under a subterfuge that she had his lawyer's permission. He deplored this method, he said, but contained his criticism.

Mr. Park said that he hoped, "when all this is over," to return to the United States to live.

Since leaving Washington in the fall of 1976, he has received approximately 150 letters from strangers who are interested in his case. One letter, from an Arkansas church, asked him, "Could you send \$30,000 by return envelope."

The Arab countries boycott

the focus of his own objectives or his public philosophy.

A Familiar List

After a year in which he has been criticized for vacillation and a stance between the traditional liberal activism of Democratic presidents and the conservative Republican suspicion of the federal government, Mr. Carter offered no succinct and memorable statement of his vision for the future of the United States.

Methodically and characteristically, he ticked off a familiar list of proposals—he energy program, tax reduction and reform, welfare reform, more jobs for disadvantaged youth, economic growth led by the private sector, a voluntary approach to checking inflation, ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, a strategic arms accord with the Soviet Union, and promoting peace in the Middle East.

To this he added the promise of Civil Service reform, a reduction in government red tape and efforts to reorganize the federal bureaucracy. But he eschewed bold departures or a single rhetorical flourish that would

capture the essence of his program.

His was an address in the modern mold, subdued and matter-of-fact rather than an echo of inspirational moments in the past.

Other presidents have used their State of the Union addresses to summon the nation to arms or to swing history into a new era.

In 1823 James Monroe pro-

claimed the Monroe Doctrine, warning European powers to keep their hands off the Americas.

In 1861 Abraham Lincoln pro-

claimed his determination to save the Union. In 1901 Theodore Roosevelt launched his trust-busting campaign and two years later justified the seizure of the Panama Canal Zone.

Unintentionally, James Polk set

off the Gold Rush in 1848 by confirming the discovery of "an abundance of gold" in California.

More purposefully, Woodrow Wil-

son chose his 1918 address to set out his 14 points for peace with Germany. And in 1941 Franklin Roosevelt, sensing the imminence of World War II, pro-

claimed the need for bolstering U.S. defenses.

Moments later, he modestly acknowledged the limits of his own power and confessed the overwhelming complexity of such problems as unemployment, inflation and the U.S. trade deficit.

For these, he said simply: "I have no simple answers." The President offered no apologies for his first-year record. The economic balance sheet was good, he said, and he cited reduced unemployment and claimed that inflation had gone down while the economy had grown and the standard of living had risen.

Mr. Carter acknowledged concern over the U.S. trade deficit but blamed Congress for failing to help him counter this by passing his energy program.

The President seemed to take the greatest pride in having helped ease public suspicion toward government after Vietnam and Watergate.

In places borrowed from the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Mr. Carter said that now the nation had to set its sights on "reconcilia-

tion, rebuilding, and rebirth" of its interests, ideals and self-confidence.

It was a suggestion that, in the President's mind, his specific programs may be less important than the effort to rekindle the spirit of unity in the nation at large and the sense of partnership between the government and the people.

Rep. John Brademas of Indiana,

the House Democratic whip, said that "the goals that he sets are reasonable, by and large." He cautioned, however, that "unquestionably, there will be areas of considerable controversy, and there may be significant congressional modifications of his proposals."

One such area is likely to be

Mr. Carter's tax package. "The

question is whether the reduction package is enough to overcome the fiscal drag caused by Social Security tax boosts, inflation and possibly energy tax increases," Rep. Brademas said. "I want to be sure it is enough."

Sen. Russell Long, D-La.,

said the package is "a good start."

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Rep. John

Stacking the Deck

When South Africa's parliament convenes next week, Prime Minister John Vorster is likely to announce plans for granting rapid independence, under black leadership, to Namibia (South-West Africa), the former German colony which Pretoria has run for half a century. In Rhodesia, an announcement of a similar sort may come soon from the white minority government of Ian Smith, which has been negotiating with three black leaders for the coming of majority rule.

* * *

These results, long sought by Namibian and Rhodesian blacks, would, a decade ago, have won applause abroad. Yet now they will not, and governments with influence in southern Africa—the United States being one—should make their opposition clear. For if Messrs. Vorster and Smith have their way, only the trappings of political power in both countries will be transferred from whites to blacks. The elements of white economic power, and many of the privileges that go with it, will be essentially undisturbed. And important black nationalist groups are likely to be altogether frozen out of the process of forming governments and left to continue their opposition through guerrilla warfare.

* * *

In Namibia, the South Africans severely restrict the activities of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and have imprisoned many of its leaders. Rooted largely in the Ovambo tribe, whose members are nearly half of Namibia's 800,000 people, SWAPO's aim has been to create a unitary state incorporating all the vast country's dozen ethnic groups, including the 91,000 whites who are its second-largest element. The South African authorities, however, have emphasized communal differences as a way of perpetuating white control. Their hope now is that quick elections for a constituent assembly, before SWAPO has a chance to organize an effective campaign, will keep power in the hands of a coalition of whites and obliging tribal chiefs and headmen. Fearing defeat, SWAPO has thus far not agreed to take part, and says it will continue the "armed struggle."

* * *

In Rhodesia, Joshua Nkomo, the earliest opponent of the Smith regime, and Robert Mugabe, who organized the guerrilla war, are taking no part in the negotiations now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEW vs. Slow-Motion Suicide

Secretary Califano of Health, Education and Welfare kicked his own habit (three packs a day) two years ago. Now he hopes to persuade 50 million other U.S. smokers to follow his example. His proposed new campaign against cigarette smoking is the strongest position taken by a high federal official since the famous Surgeon General's Report of 1964, linking smoking and serious diseases. It is by no means as stern a program as it might be. But, after years of government waffling, it is welcome evidence of a renewed commitment to health.

* * *

The need for a vigorous campaign is apparent from the health statistics. Despite years of publicity, an array of laws and regulations and a revolution in social attitudes that has put smokers on the defensive, cigarette smoking remains, according to HEW, "the primary preventable cause of illness and death." Last year it was a major factor in 220,000 deaths from heart disease and 100,000 cancer deaths; it also cost the nation perhaps \$15 billion for medical care and lost productivity. Research implicates it in more diseases and disorders every year.

People who smoke are committing, in Mr. Califano's apt phrase, "slow-motion suicide." Yet most seem unwilling or unable to stop. True, some 14 million names have been added to the roster of ex-smokers since 1964 and the percentage of smokers has dropped. But Americans are still among the world's heaviest smokers. A particularly alarming trend is evident in the doubling since 1964 of the percentage of teenage girls who smoke. In one Western city, one out of five children is smoking by age 12.

Thus Mr. Califano's initiative is welcome. He will boost the budget for the department's anti-smoking activities to \$23 million a year, roughly twice the current level. He will upgrade the department's key anti-smoking office and move it back to Washington from exile in Atlanta. He will expand research and launch a public education campaign, describing the risks of smoking more explicitly than before. He will try to persuade

* * *

Can it succeed, even so, in substantially reducing the number of smokers? That depends in part on how all the school superintendents, businessmen, state officials and others respond to Mr. Califano's call to arms. Even with their whole-hearted support, however, progress may be slow. Little is known about what motivates people to start, or stop, smoking. Research will be conducted to find out. Until then, we are stuck with the truth of the old joke: it must be easy to quit smoking—that's why people keep doing it, again and again. Thus far no country that has ever taken up tobacco has kicked the habit; Mr. Califano deserves credit for at least making the effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 21, 1903

NEW YORK—Frederick MacMonies, the Brooklyn sculptor, who resides in Paris, and whose "Bacchante" some years ago was removed from the Boston Museum because of the protests of certain citizens, is having a fresh experience of U.S. intolerance of the nude in art. He recently sent over a canvas of a nude woman reclining on a couch, but the art gallery that it was intended for refused to exhibit it.

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1923

NEW YORK—The purchase of three parcels of land in 41st Street, measuring 80 feet by 100 feet, was announced by the New York Herald Tribune as a move that will enable the paper to maintain its present important location for many years to come. The land is directly at the rear of the present building and adjoining it. The paper now has outlets on both 40th and 41st Streets and a permanent location



Carter's Comfortable Words

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter has made a quietly eloquent, philosophical State of the Union address. It is marked by an emphasis not always central last year, on domestic rather than foreign affairs, but it was not the kind of speech that is likely to move this Congress in its present mood.

"For the first time in a generation," he said, "we are not hampered by a major international crisis or by domestic turmoil, and we now have a rare and priceless opportunity to address the persistent problems which burden us as a nation and which became steadily worse over the years . . . We must move away from crisis management and establish clear goals for the future which will let us work together and not in conflict."

But this is precisely Carter's problem with this Congress. For it has become so accustomed to the "crisis management" of the Vietnam, Watergate and cold-war years that it is unmoved by his popularity rating is likely to rise, but his problems on the home front end with the Congress future.

Trouble Ahead

He uses the old-fashioned "comfortable words" of a kindly father addressing what he regards as a "good," "compassionate" and "decent" family. "The state of the Union is sound," but there is trouble ahead, he says, "there is a limit to the role and function of government . . . We need patience and good will."

In these television days, when high measures of state have to compete with high comedy and other hijinks on the tube, a president has a problem. If he speaks in generalities, he is accused of sermonizing, and if he attacks a detailed set of facts, as Carter did this week, the public doesn't hear them and most congressmen don't read them.

What happens when his detailed program gets to the Congress is that it is not handled as a coherent whole, but torn apart and shipped off to the specific committees that deal with energy, tax reduction, government reorganization and the Panama Canal?

This is clearly not the President's fault, but his statements, the part the Congress and the nation heard, was not precisely a rallying cry.

Not in the Mood

"Those who govern," he said, "can sometimes inspire, and we can identify needs and marshal resources, but we cannot be the managers of everything and everybody."

It was almost as if he had been listening too much to critics who have told him he tried to do too much too fast last year, that the country was not in the mood to be told what to do, and therefore that this year he was going to ask for help to share the burdens.

Even when he came to the critical issue of his energy program, now stalled in the Congress, he went over the same themes that members ignored last year. Every day, he said, the nation spends more than \$120 million for foreign oil, and this slows U.S. economic growth, lowers the value of the dollar overseas, and aggravates unemployment and inflation at home.

"We know we have to act," he said. "We know what we must do. I know it is not easy for the Congress to act, but the fact

remains that on energy legislation we have failed the American people."

Stalemate

This merely dramatizes the difficulty between the President and the Congress. For while he says "not much longer can we tolerate this stalemate," the fact is that the Congress does tolerate it, the Congress does not "know what to do," and while the President has power to bring this stalemate to a point of decision, he is clearly not yet prepared to use them.

The foreign policy part of his address at the end was more hopeful. Despite the present difficulties in the Middle East, he still has a chance to bring about a compromise settlement. He may also get a Panama Canal treaty and a strategic arms treaty through the Senate, and he is making some progress in slowing down the spread of nuclear weapons. If these things happen by his popularity rating is likely to rise, but his problems on the home front end with the Congress future.

On the one hand, the Congress

is demanding a larger share in the conduct of the nation's affairs, both at home and abroad, and on the other, blaming Carter for a lack of leadership, which he is offering to share. His State of the Union address shows up this conflict.

Complains

At one place, he complains that he is not getting the shared leadership and unity the nation requires, and that "for some citizens America has become almost like a foreign country, so strange and distant that often we have to deal with it through trained ambassadors who have sometimes become too powerful and influential—lawyers, accountants and lobbyists."

"This cannot go on," he insists, and yet he concludes: "It has been said that our best years are behind us, but I say again that America's best is still ahead. We have emerged from bitter experiences chastened but proud, confident once again, ready to face challenges once again, united once again." How's that again?

Maybe this really is the state of the Union these days: a little confused all around.

Letters

CIA and Journalists

The New York Times editorial on CIA employment of journalists (IHT, Jan. 5) seems to be confused about where essential responsibility in the matter lies. Whatever people may think of the CIA's approach, a basic obligation rests with journalists to maintain the integrity of their vocation. Certain journalists have failed to do so. In so failing they have compromised themselves personally and what the editorial chose to refer to as "the independence of journalism."

People in other professions and vocations such as politics and law repeatedly come under pressure to use their positions to advance interests other than those to which they owe primary if not exclusive loyalty. Sometimes they succumb to this pressure and when this is known, then responsibility is appropriately laid at their doorstep. Through the behavior of those exerting pressure may be deplored, the paramount trust rests with the individuals to maintain the ethics of their profession and ensure that though led into temptation they do not yield to it. It is deplorable that a great newspaper like The New York Times should be looking to a CIA regulation to maintain the independence of journalism.

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"We know we have to act," he said. "We know what we must do. I know it is not easy for the Congress to act, but the fact

they say in a democracy the voters get what they deserve. One wonders what the poor citizens of Wisconsin have done to deserve Sen. Proxmire.

K. PRUROTE

Adm. Director, WFPFA

Zurich

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The Saharans are fighting for survival rather than Marxist ideology.

MADRID—The Western Sahara, containing the world's biggest lode of high quality phosphate ore and other mineral deposits, looks more like a big load of dynamite every day.

When French warplanes joined the battle against the poorly equipped Polisario (Saharan Democratic Arab Republic) recently, escalating a little publicized war which began before Spain pulled out of its desert colony over two years ago, the concussions not only shook the Maghreb they were felt as far away as Washington and Moscow.

What was once an "overseas province" of Gen. Franco's Spain is now the scene of an international power play for strategic and economic reasons, and the native Saharans are the pawns in the game. Spain's promise to them and to the United Nations, to hold a referendum regarding the future of the vast territory—more than half as big as continental Spain itself—was never fulfilled. When the generalissimo was on his deathbed, his jittery henchmen abandoned the Sahara, and its people, to Morocco for fear of having their army involved in an African war at a time of crisis at home.

The 1975 tripartite conference in Madrid, at which the sell-out was arranged, was attended by representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. No Algerian representative attended because that country's policy was, and is, to support the desert dwellers in order to expand Algeria's influence or control in northwest Africa. Representatives of the people of the Sahara, who were most affected, were not invited.

Bolder than Ever

Now Morocco, encouraged by Spanish arms shipments, U.S. diplomatic support and French intervention, is bolder than ever in its attempts to wipe out the nomadic desert tribesmen who refuse to accept King Hassan's rule. Algeria, miffed at the new active French role in the conflict, has drastically reduced its imports of French products. Spain, angry about the facilities which Algeria furnishes to Ansar Cubillo, the leader of a Canary Islands terrorist movement, has delivered a strong protest to President Houari Boumedienne and the Spanish ambassador has been recalled to Madrid for consultations, "and we won't go back to Algiers until we get a satisfactory reply to our protest," according to Spanish Foreign Ministry sources.

France is evidently interested in taking up King Hassan's proposal of an "axis of power" reaching from Paris to Dakar, passing through Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. Spain, which once went to great lengths to prove at the International Court at The Hague that the part of the Sahara then dominated by the Spaniards had never been under the control of Moroccan rulers, now gives tacit approval to the reconquest of the Sahara by Morocco.

The Spanish government is caught in a verbal crossfire on the issue at home, under fire from opposition of both right and left. At last the centrist government of Premier Adolfo Suárez is beginning to hint at a relaxation of its support for the North African policy which it inherited from those who gathered so tremulously around Franco's deathbed.

Under questioning by Spain's congressional Committee on Foreign Relations this month, Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja admitted: "There are problems with Morocco, too." Nevertheless, he said that the suspension of Spain's arms contracts with Morocco is "essential."

Fears

He also implied that Spain does not consider its responsibility as the former colonial power ended, saying: "The government will not consider that the process of decolonization has been completed until after the people of the Sahara have expressed their wishes."

But Spain is not in a position to put much pressure on King Hassan because there are well-grounded fears in Madrid that the Moroccans might insist more firmly on their claim to the two Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, Ceuta and Melilla. The two fortress cities are the last spiritual bastion of Spain's military establishment. If Spain had to surrender them,

the ripples of discontent and disillusionment in Spain's military and civil service establishment might reach the proportion of a tidal wave. The issue is so hot that even Spain's parties of the left have given assurances of their solid support for Ceuta and Melilla.

The Polisario, the military arm of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (R.A.S.D.)—a nation which has been officially recognized by only a few governments, not including Spain, France, Morocco or Mauritania—has little choice but to fight on, as long as the people of the Western Sahara are convinced that their homeland belongs to them and not to neighboring powers. R.A.S.D. leaders have tried diplomacy but with little success.

Backed by their leftist Algerian neighbors and armed to a considerable extent by Libya, the Saharans are fighting for survival rather than Marxist ideology.

A high-level Saharan delegation recently tried to arrange a meeting in Madrid with U.S. Ambassador Wells Stabler or his designated representative but the Americans turned down the request.

Secret Talks

That same delegation had more success with Spanish officials, although the meetings with Spanish military and civilian officials were kept secret. When I was in the Sahara a few months ago, Vice President Gen. Bashir Mustafa el Said told me that his people had appealed to President Carter through diplomatic channels for at least moral support in their struggle for independence. But there is no evidence that such support is forthcoming.

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Shaky Hold

Mauritania, an impoverished country whose territory has long been coveted by its ally, King Hassan, is in almost as difficult a position as the Polisario.

Only by dint of total cooperation, verging on submission, has Moktar Ould Daddah managed to retain his shaky hold on the presidency of Mauritania, turning over key armed forces posts to Moroccan officers and installing a completely pro-Moroccan Cabinet last August. Since the war began, Mauritania's tiny air force has been annihilated; its army, now Moroccan-led, has quintupled in size, its towns and cities have become the favorite targets of the Polisario in their hit-and-run attacks, and the country has become even poorer than before.

The Soviet Union, anxious to expand its sphere of influence in Africa, backs President Boumediene's ambitions to dominate the Maghreb and, if possible, the Canary Islands as well. The United States, in its interpretation of Mediterranean security, backs the unstable monarchy of Rabat, and remains officially quiet about the genocidal napalm attacks which have driven perhaps 100,000 Saharans or more to the "safety" of miserable refugee camps inside the Algerian border—while their husbands, sons and brothers live in holes in the wasteland and fire rifles at supersonic jets in the name of freedom.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL

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MUSIC IN PARIS

'Porgy and Bess' Gets a 'Premiere'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The Houston Grand Opera production of "Porgy and Bess" that opened a six-week Paris run last night at the Palais des Congrès is in a very real sense a long-overdue European premiere—the first stage presentation of Gershwin's only opera substantially as he wrote it.

Since "Porgy and Bess" made its first appearance in Boston in September, 1935, moving a month later to New York, it has lived mostly in an uneasy half-world between musical comedy and opera. The original production was heavily cut before it opened on Broadway, partly to spare Todd Duncan's voice as Porgy in the rigors of night performances and partly because of the exigencies of commercial theater.

Still more damaging to Gershwin's original idea was a successful Broadway production in the 1940s, which toured the United States, bastardized by a heavily reduced cast and orchestra and the substitution of spoken dialogue. A 1961 production at the New York City Center made some amends by giving it almost complete and restoring its operatic context.

Oddly enough, Europe has been quicker to accept it in the opera house. The Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse put on an admirable version 10 years ago, staged by Anne Brown, the original Bess, and with Americans in principal roles, and even the Budapest State Opera has had it in its repertory for years, a tribute to the work's universal appeal despite some

idiomatic dislocation of Hungarian singers in blackface.

This Houston staging, co-produced by Sherwin Goldman for the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976 and with a six-month Broadway run under its belt, should set matters straight, if only because it takes seriously Gershwin's goal of writing popular music with the techniques of "serious" music, and vice versa.

Significance

Gershwin's spontaneous yet finely crafted songs are still the most appealing things in the score, but heard in their full context, integrated into the overall musical fabric, they take on a musical-dramatic significance not available to more rudimentary forms of musical theater.

The richness of the ensembles and the elaboration of the sung recitations have another effect. They reduce the title roles—in particular though they are—to less predominant importance, and make the oppressed blacks of Catfish Row, with their abundant emotional, religious and street life, the real protagonists of "Porgy and Bess."

Unfortunately, the Palais des Congrès is a suitable venue only because of its 3,700 seats. The amplification, at least last night, not only had its usual deadly leveling effect on all the voices, but at times a disorienting effect between the voices perceived by the ear and the actors as seen on the stage.

All the same, this "Porgy and Bess" is a more than worthy successor to the Everyman Opera staging, with Leontyne Price and William Warfield, that exported

the droll trio of the three women responding to the red-neck policeman's spoken questioning. The whites are allowed only to speak in "Porgy."

Last night's cast—most roles are being alternated among two or more singers each on this tour—was well balanced with aptly chosen voices, headed by Donnie Ray Albert's strong Porgy and Wilhemmenia Fernandez's vibrant Bess. Andrew Smith was imposing as the brutal Crown, and Larry Marshall made the most of Sportin' Life, who, like the Devil, has more than his share of the best songs. Joanne Jackson was the robust Maria, Elisabeth Graham was Clara, Delores Ivory-Davis Serena, and Alexander Smalls Jake.

Heroic Gestures

Andrew Metzler conducted with heroic gestures to maintain contact with his singers on the vast Palais des Congrès stage and get reasonably idiomatic playing from his local orchestra. Jack O'Brien's staging has the vivid animation of a well-knit Broadway production.

The work to Europe and the world two decades ago. And in its fidelity to Gershwin, it is like hearing it with a new set of ears.

"Porgy and Bess" runs at the Palais des Congrès until Feb. 26. It continues to Zurich (March



Donny Ray Albert (Porgy), Wilhemmenia Fernandez (Bess).

2-5), Palermo (March 7-19), Genoa (March 21-25) and tentatively to Israel (March 27-April 16). Further dates in Europe are still in the process of being arranged, according to the tour management.

THE ART MARKET: Taking a Chance on a Troubled Sector

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The market for contemporary art has been going through rough seas for the last four years. Famous galleries were reported to have had serious problems, such as the Galerie Denise René, and the Galerie de France, and others have closed down.

This would hardly seem to be the time for opening new galleries. Yet not only do some newcomers occasionally embark on such an adventure, but in one case, at least, they turned it into a success.

The case of the Galerie de Béatrice, which opened in January, 1974, is remarkable. Neither of its founders and current owners, Camille Masour and his wife, Nelly Chadiat, were Parisian professionals. Masour, born in Iran and raised in Portugal, first took an interest in dealing in contemporary art when he and a friend of his who ran a bookshop near the University in Lisbon started selling works of Portuguese painters. The bookshop, now called the Galeria III, has become one of the leading galleries in Portugal.

Nelly Chadiat, who holds a degree in law, was working in a lawyer's office and started a PhD on "legal problems related to investing in contemporary art."

AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Plays

Robert Tatin, Galerie de l'Université, 82 Rue de Bassano, Paris 3, to Feb. 3.

Robert Tatin is a combination of three things: a man of authentic originality, a "character"—which implies a form of conventional originality—and a ham. He is a painter, sculptor and builder and the present show is devoted to his paintings. They are tense and obsessional constructions that reflect the three aspects of Tatin very distinctly though not always separately. Tatin and his wife have also built a house in Mayenne that is part Assyrian temple, part house of horror. It looks splendid and crazy and reveals Tatin's specific dimension.

Vincent Bioulis, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Feb. 2.

The fountains of Aix-Provence are the theme of a series of paintings shown here, presenting the subject in various seasons and hours of the day.

The treatment is aesthetically intelligent and cool, and the artist is speaking in a language that owes quite a lot to Kertesz. Kertesz was among the first to capture the meaning and emotion of everyday events.

MICHAEL GIBSON

London

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André Kertesz, Centre Georges-Pompidou, Paris 4, to Jan. 30.

Kertesz, now in his nineties, has offered 260 of his photos to the National Museum of Modern Art. They range from 1913 to the present, from his native Hungary to the United States and demonstrate the originality of his vision, which has had a deep and durable influence on subsequent photography. The greatest quality

in Kertesz, besides his sensitivity and humor, resides in diversity.

Each aspect of his work enriches every other one, giving them meaning and intensity such as they would never have had if he had restricted himself to any single approach. Thus, a picture of a fork resting on a plate takes on amplitude and power because it was done by a man who also caught footprints in the snow, street scenes, gestures and glances, Kertesz was among the first to capture the meaning and emotion of everyday events.

paintings, sculptures, books, pamphlets and objects gathered into this massive exhibition as material for an academic, logical and systematic reappraisal. Much that properly appears here seems, in retrospect, clumsy and costly old-fashioned. Much more cannot be considered either dead or surreal and has been introduced on fortuitous and somewhat grounds. This is sad, for there are included some fine drawings, on loan from the United States or the Continent, which it is good to see again, "in the flesh."

One of their more interesting experiments has been in northern France, at Marcq-en-Barœul, near Lille, where a gallery called Septembre was set up by the Fondation Proust some time

ago. The idea of industrialist Alain Proust was chiefly to stimulate interest in contemporary art of which he has one of the largest collections in France.

Eventually, Mr. and Mrs. Masour agreed to manage the gallery.

They have thus been able to reach both the rich industrialists in northern France and the still richer Belgian market. Their first exhibition, a one-man show by Lanckow, was a success, with sales totaling 180,000 francs.

In Pordreau's initiative was

Mrs. Masour's connections they have been able to reach a category of potential buyers who normally do not visit galleries—bankers and businessmen. Masour has kept up this contacts with Portuguese collectors.

Their second, and most important, asset is their constant activity. Their policy is to give many exhibitions. They are among the few Paris galleries which seem to be aware of the provinces.

For similar reasons they have an agreement with the Iranian-funded Galerie Cyrus on the Champs-Elysées. Mrs. Masour has been requested to turn it into a "real gallery," making a profit while promoting Iranian painting.

She put together two shows last year, one devoted to Lanckow and the other to three Iranian artists, Barakani, Roubalikh and

Toumanian.

For the first time, the gallery made a small profit in this area of its multiple activities.

Success leads to success. Last

May, Mr. and Mrs. Masour inaugurated their second gallery,

Bellechasse-International, near

the Centre Beaubourg, with a Pelyo one-man show—75 percent of the works, worth a total

260,000 francs, were sold, they said.

It must be said that unless

things change drastically, Paris

is dead as far as luxury businesses

are concerned. Most of Valen-

tino's wealthy clients are now

living in Geneva, Caracas or New

York and his international clien-

te from Jacqueline Onassis to

the Empress of Iran) would make

it easy for him to function any-

where. Besides, Valen-

tino has a keen love for Paris, "which is, after all, where I started."

It is clear that unless

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 20

12 Month Stock		5s		p.m.		Chg/9s		High		Low		Div in \$		Yld. P/E		100s		High		Low		Duo		Close	
2314 15% AMF	1.24	7.2	8	65	17%	17%	-17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	
4743 13% APL	1.45	4.3	5	9	21	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
1713 7% ASA	8.0	3.7	4	22	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
1238 7% ATC	40	4.7	5	12	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
5724 38% AbbAl	1.20	2.3	14	30	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
100% 10% AcmeC	5.60	4.7	17	31	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
3792 2% AdmG	0.04	1.1	1.3	11	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
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1574 7% Address	1.06	7	4	45	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
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31 2% AlfrH	0.00	1.7	11	14	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
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**\$2.50
FOR
12500.00**

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 21-22, 1978

Toshiba's Net Down 95% on The Half-Year**Sales Up but Firm Is Hurt by Yen's Rise**

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—Tokyo Shibaura Electric's consolidated net profit fell 86 per cent to 134 million yen (\$554,000) in the half year ended Sept. 30 from 2.5 billion yen in the year-earlier period, and was down 81 per cent from 734 million yen in the previous six months.

Consolidated sales, however, rose 9 per cent to 72.58 billion yen from 66.34 billion yen in the year-earlier period and up 1 per cent from 71.87 billion yen in the previous period.

Exports showed a year-to-year increase of 38.1 per cent to total 18.47 billion yen.

Toshiba officials attributed the sharp profit drop to sluggishness in sales of home electric products and communications equipment.

Foreign-exchange losses were also an unfavorable factor for the company, totaling about 4 billion yen as a result of the steep rise on the yen's value against the dollar, the officials said.

Toshiba says the outlook for the remainder of the fiscal year is uncertain due to sluggish domestic demand and the yen's steep appreciation.

Dai Nippon Printing

Dai Nippon Printing reported today that its profits in the first half ended Nov. 30 rose 5.4 per cent to 5.8 million yen from 6.16 billion in the year-earlier period.

Sales were up 8.8 per cent to 16.88 billion yen from 15.33 billion.

The company forecasts that for the year ending in May profits will be up around 3 per cent at 13 billion yen while sales are expected to rise 8.5 per cent to 33 billion yen.

Hill Samuel Minority Interest Sold to Arab and U.S. Banks

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Hill Samuel Group, one of the 11 London merchant banks that has the right to discount Treasury bills with the Bank of England, said today that it has agreed to sell a minority interest in its equity to Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (BAII) and First City Bancorporation (FCB) of Texas.

Sir Kenneth Keith, Hill Samuel's chairman, said that he attaches more importance to establishing a business relationship with the two minority partners than to the inflow of \$2.3 million resulting from the sale of new shares.

Under the agreement, BAII will purchase \$3 million new ordinary shares of Hill Samuel at £1 each. In addition, it will purchase a \$4-million, 15-year Hill Samuel convertible bond bearing a coupon of 7.5 per cent. The bond is convertible from July 31, 1980, at £1.20 per share.

5.2% Holding

As a result of the stock purchase, BAII will own 5.2 per cent of Hill Samuel's enlarged equity and if it exercises the bond-conversion right, its ownership will be raised to 9.7 per cent.

**\$2.50
FOR
\$21,500.00**

Makes Good Business Sense

The new Malta National Lottery is no ordinary lottery. Each ticket participates in five monthly draws held in public starting February through June and there are 217 prizes worth \$21,500.00 to be won. So if you don't strike gold in the first month, there is plenty of scope still left in your original stake.

February \$100,000.00 First Prize
April \$25,000.00 First Prize
May \$25,000.00 First Prize
and other monthly prizes
June \$125,000.00 First Prize
All prizes are guaranteed by the \$25,000.00 Second Prize
and other prizes.

Government of Malta and tax free. Prizewinners are notified by post and paid in any currency they wish in strictest confidence. Results are mailed to all stakeholders.

Get lucky

stake your claim today

Complete the order form, enclose cheque/cash and mail to:

Authorized Distributor

C. Portelli

P.O. Box 268, Valletta, Malta.

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Ticket Order Form

enclose U.S. \$1.50 for 1 ticket

U.S. \$12.50 for 6 tickets

U.S. \$25.00 for 12 tickets

U.S. \$50.00 for 24 tickets

(or equivalent currency of your choice)

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Address _____

NFT 144

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Ciba-Geigy Group Sales Up 5%**

Ciba-Geigy group sales last year rose 5 per cent to 2.94 billion Swiss francs (\$4.95 billion) and while group profit is expected to be higher than in 1976, the pharmaceuticals and chemicals giant says it will not match the 1973 and 1974 levels. Sales and earnings were hurt by the strong rise of the Swiss franc, particularly in the fourth quarter, the company says, trimming the growth figures in Swiss francs by 5 percentage points. The sharpest sales gain was shown by its plastics and additives division with a rise of 11 per cent to 1.78 billion francs. Agrochemicals were up 8 per cent to 2.47 billion francs and pharmaceuticals sales were up 4 per cent to 1.8 billion francs. The only division to show a decline was cosmetics and chemicals, where sales were down 3 per cent to 1.82 billion francs.

Ford Cuts Inventories

Ford Motor will close temporarily one of its car-assembly lines next week to help reduce inventories of full-size cars on dealer lots. The closing is Ford's first for inventory problems since it introduced its 1978 models in early October. Recently, new-car sales have been running below industry expectations. Sales of Chrysler and American Motors have been particularly soft and both companies have closed several assembly plants for varying periods in an effort to control inventories. Until now, General Motors and Ford have largely avoided major production adjustments, although GM has eliminated much of the overtime it previously planned.

Central Banks' U.S. Notes at Peak Level

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Concern that U.S. efforts to firm the dollar would lead to reduced foreign buying of Treasury issues should be at least partially dissipated by the latest Federal Reserve banking report.

The current increase is the 20th in 22 weeks, a period in which holdings increased by \$19.4 billion.

At \$79.7 billion, custody holdings are almost \$27.7 billion higher than in the comparable week a year ago, the Fed said.

A Fed spokesman said large changes occurred in "a couple of dozen" accounts with 70 per cent of the increases.

He also noted six "very, very large changes" evenly divided between OPEC and European accounts.

Overall, he said, the mid-month oil payment period covered by this week's data had some effect on the increase in custody holdings.

However, some analysts suggested that even allowing for a large part of the increase to be OPEC-related, there probably was a substantial increase from European accounts as well.

They said this could support the argument by some economists that rather than curbing the buying of U.S. issues (CET), Jan. 12), prospects of a firmer dollar may actually be resulting in increased willingness to hold such investments.

Recess Challenges Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, today challenged the idea that continuing U.S. interventions in foreign exchange

Ford's move indicates that the No. 2 automaker is concerned about the sluggishness of new-car sales.

Sanyo to Make TV Sets in Italy

Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan plans to start producing color television sets in Italy for sale in the European market. Sanyo has acquired a 20-per-cent stake in Florence-based Emerson Electronics, whose capital has been increased to \$3.7 billion lire (\$4 million) from 2.5 billion lire. Initial production capacity would be 20,000 sets a month for marketing under the joint brand names of Sanyo and Emerson. Sanyo, which makes about two million sets a year in Japan, will also provide the Italian firm with technical assistance.

VW Retains Top Spot in W. Germany

Volkswagen retained its traditional top share of the West German new-car market in 1977, capturing 30.8 per cent of the market, up from 28.8 per cent the previous year. Overall, new car registrations rose 10.8 per cent last year to 2,561,778 cars. Imports totaled 22.6 per cent of the market, up from 21.7 per cent in 1976. The office listed the number of registered new cars in 1977 compared with 1976. In second place behind VW was Opel, the GM affiliate, with 19.3 per cent. Ford with 14.4 per cent and Daimler-Benz with 8.6 per cent. Renault was the biggest import, capturing 4.9 per cent of the market, down from 5.8 per cent a year earlier. Fiat was next with 4.4 per cent.

U.K. Inflation At 3-Year Low

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Britain's rate of inflation is at its lowest level in four years, the Department of Employment announced today.

Reporting cost-of-living figures through December, the department said that inflation for 1977 as a whole was 12.1 per cent, the lowest annual growth rate since January, 1974. In December, prices rose 0.5 per cent.

The annual rate in November was 12 per cent, and December was the sixth successive month in which the rate fell.

The news was a boost for Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government, which has promised that single-figure inflation rate will be achieved early this year.

Competitors' Stance

Despite the improvement brought about by stabilizing food and commodity prices and lower wage settlements, the cost of living in Britain is still increasing faster than in most of its major industrial competitors.

Spending Earnings Off

Among other active Boeing, in second place among the top 10, fell 3/8 to 26 3/8. Marshall Field gained 3/8 to 32 3/4. General Motors was unchanged at 59 3/8 and IBM fell 1 1/4 to 266 1/4.

Market analysts said the President's State of the Union message yesterday and his economic report to Congress today failed to inspire confidence.

The President told Congress that the government has abandoned its goal of cutting inflation to 4 per cent by 1978 and now expects a 5-per-cent annual rate. He said the government has felt its growth target for real gross national product to 4.5-5 per cent over the next several years, against earlier projections of just over 5 per cent.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in thin trading. The Amex index rose 0.24 to 121.93.

Stock volume fell to 1.25 million shares from 2.57 million yesterday and options volume was 30,830 contracts, compared with 40,301 contracts yesterday.

Charter New York

The Chicago Board Options Exchange had a total of 96,846 contracts traded, compared with 109,841 yesterday.

Company Reports**Market Dips In Reaction to Carter's Plans**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT)—Controller of the Currency John Heimann has criticized Citicorp, the nation's second largest banking concern, for shrinking its capital base through a stock repurchase program that it had just completed.

In a letter dated Dec. 16, Mr. Heimann, who regulates the nation's 4,700 nationally chartered commercial banks, expressed "concern" over the bank holding company's repurchase program.

Analysts said, however, that it was difficult to assess the full impact of the administration's latest proposals because trading volume was extremely thin.

The letter also expressed Mr. Heimann's objection to any reduction of bank or bank holding company equity at this time.

The NYSE and the American Stock Exchanges opened two hours late and, when trading finally began at noon, prices moved immediately into the red and stayed there throughout the session.

Prices closed narrowly lower Friday on the New York Stock Exchange in sharply curtailed trading due to a heavy snowstorm in New York City.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.73 at 776.94. It was off almost four at its low for the day.

A total of 815 issues declined with about 525 higher.

Volume totaled about 7 million shares, less than a third of the 21.5 million of yesterday.

Some brokers said early selling and the general downward bias today were due in part to an early decline in the dollar on some closed mixed.

American Broadcasting Companies, the most active on the Big Board, was one of its prominent losers, dropping 1 3/4 to 35 3/4.

Boeing Stock Off

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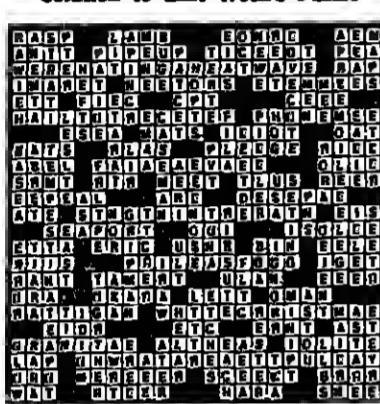
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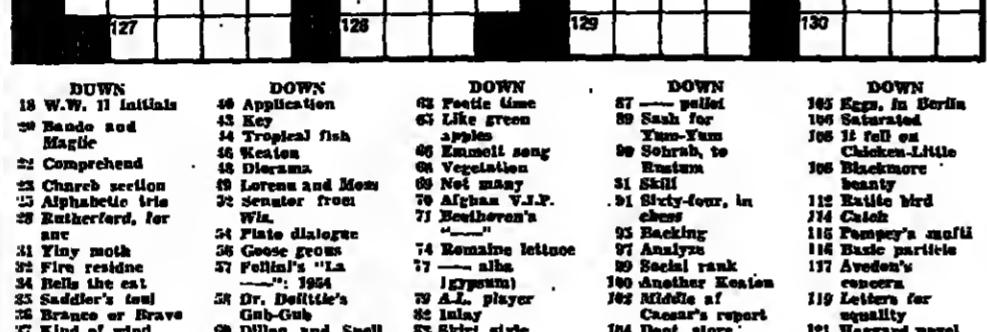
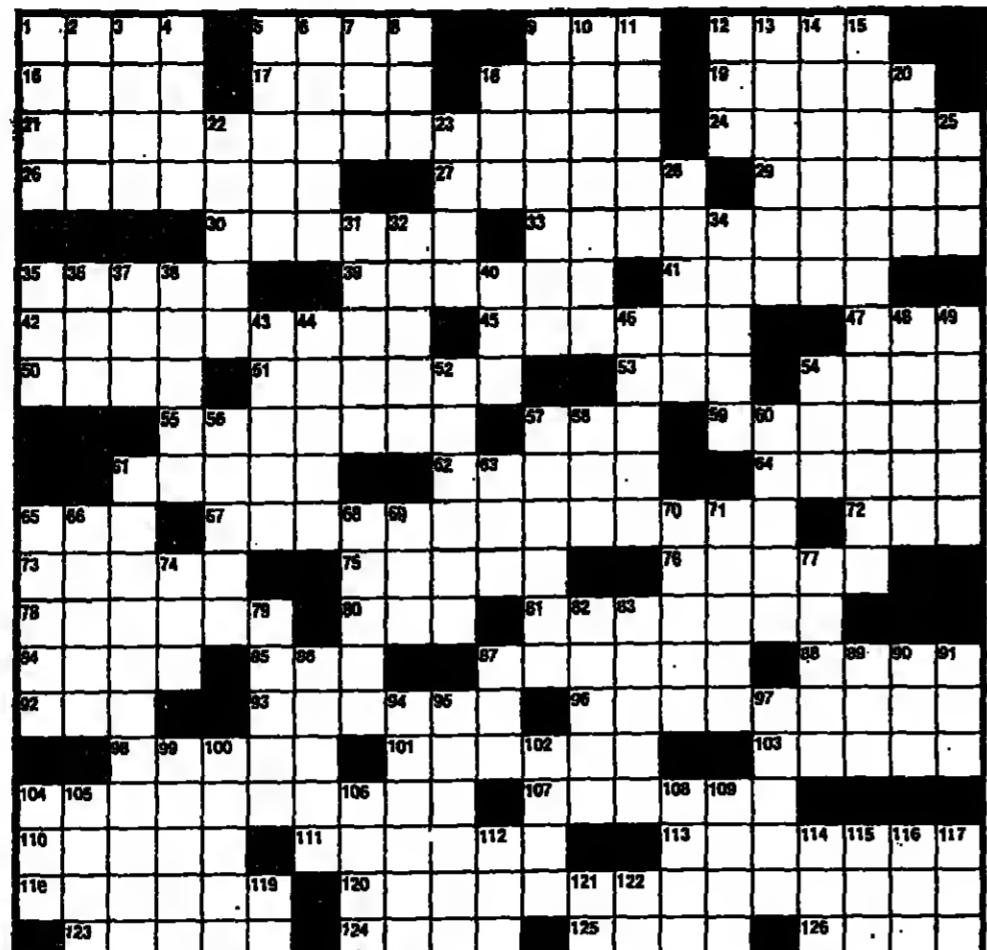
Solution to last Week's Puzzle



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

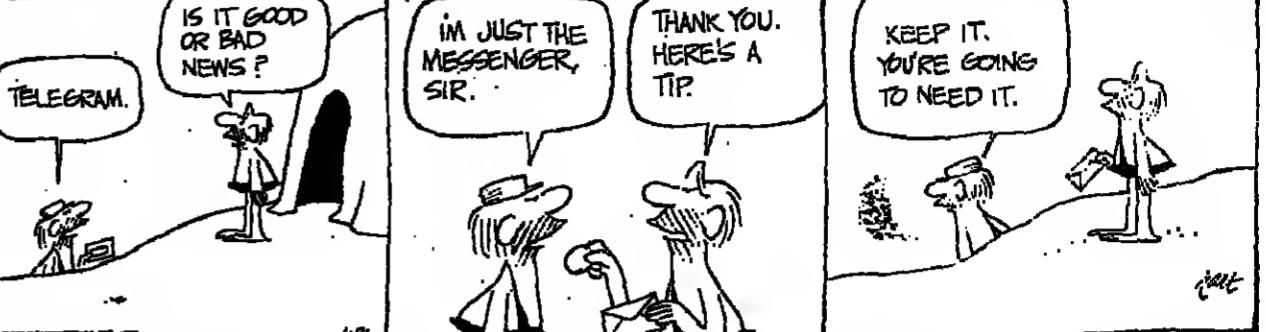
MUSIC BOX—By Walter Webb



P E A N U T S



B. C.



B L O N D I E



B E E T E B A I L L E Y



A N D Y C A P P



W I Z A R D o f I D



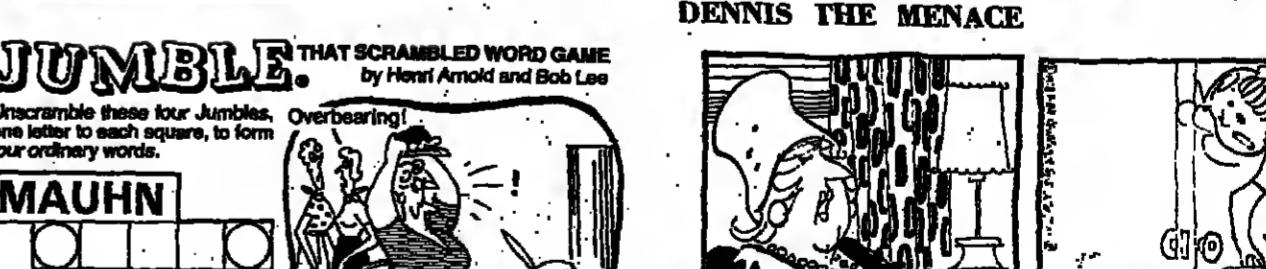
R E X M O R G A N



R I P K I R B Y



D E N N I S T H E M E N A C E



J U M B L E

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Uncramble these four Jumbles:

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAUHN

FICEH

EDDAC

HERGAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: - - - -

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's

Jumble: FORD AHEAD BUMPER PLUNGE

Answer: How the horse showed indignation at being saddled—HE "BRIDLED"

"Displayed as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

"Children should be seen and not heard."

'DENNIS!'

WEATHER

BOOKS

NATURAL SHOCKS

By Richard Stern. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 260 pp.

\$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALGARDE...	12 25	Oversat	6 45	Clear
AMSTERDAM...	13 25	Unavailable	7 45	Cloudy
ANKARA...	14 25	Oversat	8 45	Rain
ATHENS...	15 25	Oversat	9 45	Cloudy
BANGKOK...	16 25	Clear	10 45	Oversat
BLGRAD...	17 25	Oversat	11 45	Cloudy
BERLIN...	18 25	Oversat	12 45	Snow
BRUSSELS...	19 25	Oversat	13 45	Rain
BUENOS AIRES...	20 25	Oversat	14 45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	21 25	Oversat	15 45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	22 25	Oversat	16 45	Cloudy
COLOGNE DEL SOL...	23 25	Oversat	17 45	Rain
EDINBURGH...	24 25	Rain	18 45	Oversat
FLORENCE...	25 25	Rain	19 45	Oversat
FRANKFURT...	26 25	Oversat	20 45	Oversat
GRENADA...	27 25	Oversat	21 45	Cloudy
Helsinki...	28 25	Oversat	22 45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL...	29 25	Unavailable	23 45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS...	30 25	Oversat	24 45	Rain
LIMA...	31 25	Oversat	25 45	Rain
LONDON...	32 25	Cloudy	26 45	Oversat
LOS ANGELES...	33 25	Showers	27 45	Oversat

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

January 20, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are not available. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:

SF 105.00

SF 95.91

SF 94.46

SF 97.00

SF 100.00

SF 101.87

SF 102.74

SF 103.10

حکم امنی اداری



United Press International.

Downhill to an Outsider Klammer Places 4th

ZUGGSEELEN, Austria, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Three outsiders pulled rug from under the big stars by placing 1-2-3 in the 10-lap World Cup downhill before next week's ski World championships.

Sepp Walcher, fighting for position in Austria's world championships team, hurtled to the demanding Stiefel track (3,890) ahead of Walter Vestl, 4th in 2:06.97, and Renato Antonioli, third in 2:07.05.

Walcher, who had had poor performances in the first three Cup downhill races this year, said: "I knew it was my chance to qualify for the World Championships. I took all

possible chances and everything went fine."

Olympic downhill champion Franz Klammer, one of the top contenders for the world downhill title, was fourth in 2:07.26. It was his third consecutive defeat in a World Cup downhill race this season. Herbert Plank, another top favorite and winner of two previous World Cup downhills, came in only eighth.

Walcher's winning margin of .07 second equals only 1.94 meters, or about the length of a skier.

But he was nearly 10 meters ahead of Klammer, who acknowledged that his strongest claims come from his own team.

"I know it will be more difficult for me to win the world downhill than it was to become Olympic champion," Klammer said. "But I am still confident."

The Austrians underlined their superiority in the downhill by placing five in the top 10.

Antonioli, an upcoming Italian downhiller, provided the surprise of the day by coming in third by showing bravery as a newcomer on the icy Stiefel track.

Men's Downhill

	1. Sepp Walcher	2. Walter Vestl	3. Renato Antonioli	4. Franz Klammer	5. Werner Grissman	6. Philip Bous	7. Klaus Wenzinger	8. Herbert Plank	9. Klaus Eberhard	10. Steve Podbolcak
Points	100	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
World Cup Standings	1. Ingemar Stenmark	2. Klaus Heidegger	3. Phil Mahre	4. Herbert Plank	5. Steve Podbolcak	6. Pierre Gros	7. Franz Klammer and Renato Antonioli	8. Mauro Bernardi	9. Mauro Bernardi	10. Steve Podbolcak
	150	98	76	70	68	53	51	43	43	43

AP. Sepp Walcher

He Hopes to Do 3:58

erman Couple to Run Separate Miles in L.A.

By Mal Florence

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20—While address announced at row night's Sunskist Invitational asks, "Is there a doctor in house?" Thomas Wessinghausen of West Germany will likely come running.

Wessinghausen is a world-miler who'll compete against 10 field at the indoor track field meet at the Sports

was the world's second-d miler in 1976 and 1977. His status is even more creditable considering he was a full-medical student at the University of Mainz. He got his degree July.

He did the 25-year-old doctor's time to beat world mile record-holder John Walker in four meetings last year. "You can usually find a few miles a day for themselves," said Wessinghausen. "I run for 45 minutes in 3:54."

He was runnerup to Britain's Steve Ovett in the 1,500 at the World Cup games last September in Dusseldorf.

He's a consistent international competitor who says he runs to win rather than for a fast time.

Wessinghausen will have to be at his competitive best because the Sunskist mile field includes Gilbert Bayo of Tanzania, the world 1,500-meter record holder (3:32.2); Steve Scott of the University of California; Irvine, this country's premier miler; Paul Cummings of the Pacific Coast Club, who beat Scott in the Muhammed Ali Invitational Jan. 7 in Long Beach and set a U.S. indoor record of 3:34.4 for 1,500 meters; and Harald Hudak of West Germany, an outstanding 21-year-old prospect who has run 3:36.1 in the 1,500.

Wessinghausen, who'll also be in the Los Angeles Times Indoor Games Feb. 3 at the Forum (meeting Walker again), said he isn't in peak condition but expects to run at least a 3:58 mile tomorrow night.

But the young doctor has had his disappointments, especially in the Olympics.

"I was seventh in the 1,500 semi at Munich in 1972," he said. "I was just too young and too fragile to run that hard so much in succession. But I was disappointed at Montreal."

The Cupwimmers' Cup, the men's in the last eight were: vs. Anderlecht (Belgium); Betis Seville vs. Dynamo ZW; Vejle BK (Denmark); Ventspils (Latvia); and FC ADO Den Haag (Netherlands). The other two quarterfinalists, Borussia Moenchengladbach of West Germany, the final last May, meets the defending champion of Austria and FC of Belgium faces Atletico Madrid.

matches will be played in 1 and 15.

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Two East German teams last eight of the UEFA were kept apart by the Magdeburg will be host to SV Eintracht Frankfurt and Eintracht Frankfurta Grasshoppers of Zurich.

© Los Angeles Times.

Five Nations Play Opening in Rugby With New Mood

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Game old men risk being run to death when the Five Nations championship starts up tomorrow. Rugby in Europe would like to turn a new leaf.

Not that the trench heroes of, say, England vs. France at Twickenham last year lacked a desperate, graceless grandeur. The hope, which has seeped up to most rugby officials from the masses of players and fans, is simply for a happier game.

France will try to play it against England here tomorrow. In Dublin, Irish youth and light armor face a Scottish team with seven men aged 30 and over. Wales will play the first of its four matches on Feb. 4.

One has come from the antipodes. Britain was asked this week over a touring clutch of Australian schoolboys who lose the scrums and line-outs but win the game. They run with the bell.

New Zealand's new look. All Blacks did a similar switch in France recently. At a provincial match last Saturday, when they finished swarming past said Frenchmen and the score was 45-3, the grand old man of French rugby commentary, Robert Barron, rose furiously from the crowd like an Old Testament prophet and bellowed: "WHAT is the way to play rugby?" The crowd applauded.

The new mood suits some of the stars—Welshmen Gerald Davies and Gareth Edwards, Scotland's Andy Irvine and Alastair McHarg, France's Jean-Pierre Rives and Jean-Claude Skrela and Ireland's Fergus Slattery and Tony Enser, to name a few—who make the annual five-Saturday series one of Europe's top television events.

New Captains and Coaches

Familiar faces that will be missed tomorrow include Roger Utley and Fran Coton of England, French halfbacks Jacques Fouroux and Jean-Pierre Rives, Gordon Brown of Scotland and Ireland's Mike Gibson.

All four of tomorrow's teams will have new captains. Scotland and Ireland have new coaches. A sprinkling of rookies in the French and Irish teams will carry much of the burden of the new year's hope for a Five Nations showcase of inspired open rugby.

France, since 1976, and England, since last year, have joined or surpassed Wales at the top of the pile. France won all four games last year; Wales won all but its match in Paris and England lost only to those two, nearly beating France at Twickenham.

It follows that the key matches this year fall on the first, second and fifth Saturdays—England here tomorrow, Wales at Twickenham on Feb. 4 and France in Cardiff on March 18. Now that England and France have organized to exploit the potential that their size implies, the smaller countries are swimming against a current which threatens to relegate them in a virtual second division.

Wales is not in that backwater yet. It may never be, such is its fervor for the game. But gloom has turned up in the valleys, after a decade of world grandeur. Those Australian schoolboys took Wales apart last month. France won the annual B-level match. And Wales, of all the contributors to the British Lions team which was humbled in New Zealand last year, suffered by far the greatest loss of prestige: more than half the Lions party were Welsh. Phil Bennett was captain and John Davies was coach.

History suggests another extreme. The worst French showing in the championship in the last 20 years was in 1969, when they lost three matches and drew at home with Wales. That collapse followed on the heels of the first French grand slam in 1968. The great 1977 team, which swept the championship without allowing a try or using a substitute, has indeed shown signs of failing spirit.

But there are other signs. Prop Robert Paparombe, who has been trumpling furiously to be fit for the speed that the new mood portends, spoke this week of exaltation in the air, as if big things were coming. Fouroux's team had a great record. The 1978 team led by Jean-Pierre Bastid would like to play great rugby—which is not necessarily the same thing.

Paparombe resigned rather than be sacked. Romeo Sarral, Center Francois Sangalli gave notice that he was unfit. Wing Dominique Harize has been forgotten. The eleven other grand slam veterans have been trumpling furiously.

Back from a controversial ban for changing clubs comes Jean-Francois Gourdon, probably the best right wing in the country. Sangalli's and hotelkeeper Bernard Vivies, both 22 and both selected to open up the French game.

If coach Jean Desclaux was allowed to keep his grand slam pack intact despite an expected housecleaning, it was in good part out of respect for England, Cotton, Peter Wheeler, Robin Cowling, Horton and Billy Beaumont, the new captain, make a peerless front five. Unless Paparombe, Alain Paco, Gérard Cholley, Michel Palimé and Jean-François Baberion can improve on their Twickenham showing last year,

They mean to. Cotton's knee injury, despite the proven woes of stand-in Mickey Burton, should make it easier. On the other hand, Beaumont and Wheeler were outstanding with the Lions. It remains to be seen whether Beaumont, a 6-4 salesman, can match the leadership given him by the coach.

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Williams, coach of the 1977 team, like Scotland, compares unfavorably on the age scale, with six men over 30: Burton, Cowling, flanker Peter Dunn, scrumhalf Malcolm Young, stand-off Alan Old and center Barrie Corlett. A revolutionary, countrywide talent hunt in recent weeks yielded only two new faces, No. 8 John Scott and fullback David Caplan, and Caplan has since had to be replaced by Dusty Hare.

Williams is only 25, but this team, like Scotland, compares unfavorably on the age scale, with six men over 30: Burton, Cowling, flanker Peter Dunn, scrumhalf Malcolm Young, stand-off Alan Old and center Barrie Corlett. A revolutionary, countrywide talent hunt in recent weeks yielded only two new faces, No. 8 John Scott and fullback David Caplan, and Caplan has since had to be replaced by Dusty Hare.

Rives, Skrela and Bastid, often called the world's best back row, are some challenge for Dixon, Mike Rafter and Scott. England's reputation for flair in the back division has yet to be made.

And threatened at the Parc des Princes as snow melted on the field today. Referee Norman Sansom, whom France has criticized in the early 1970s. Not a single new face. And a front row totaling 95 international appearances and 96 years.

Experience will not be the problem for Ian "Mighty Mouse" McLachlan, 35, Duncan Mad-

—Net Single New Face

There was some question of bringing former lock McBride, the world's most often selected international, back out of retirement at age 37. One hopes the idea will not come up again in the next few weeks.

Like the Irish, the Scots had their trial on Jan. 7. There Nikeses ceased. The selection came up with a Duke's Army reminiscent of Ireland's in the early 1970s. Not a single new face. And a front row totaling 95 international appearances and 96 years.

Experience will not be the problem for Ian "Mighty Mouse" McLachlan, 35, Duncan Mad-

—Net Single New Face

He said there had been some criticism of him for permitting the team to bring their families with them to New Orleans. It was suggested that with the families around, concentration on the game became difficult.

"I don't think that's so," he said. "If I had to do over again, I'd do the same thing. I think it helped the team having families there."

As for anything different? he said in reply to a question. "Well, one thing would be to play 15 guys on the field and put two each on Harvey Martin and Randy White."

How High Is Up?

"Do anything different?" he said in reply to a question. "Well, one thing would be to play 15 guys on the field and put two each on Harvey Martin and Randy White."

Was the poor showing of his

offensive team caused by loss of momentum?

"No, I'm not saying that," he answered. "But it gets too hard to keep the men up. Then, when they're finally up, they're sky high."

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To Seek Redskins' Post

Pardee Resigns as Coach of Bears

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—

Jack Pardee resigned yesterday as head coach of the Chicago Bears on the heels of George Allen's dismissal as coach and general manager of the Washington Redskins the day before. Pardee, who had played and coached for Allen in Los Angeles and Washington, said he would immediately apply for the Redskins job.

This was the latest development in the head coaching ranks of the National Football League—with more to come.

Would Carroll Rosenbloom, owner of the Rams, have the audacity to fire him? Allen is his new coach against the wishes of many of his players and staff members?

Whom would Jim Finks, the general manager of the Bears, seek out to replace Pardee following an unexpected resignation?

What role was being played by Gregory Hookstraten, a Los Angeles attorney who had represented Allen?

Anouncement in Judy

The emerging picture begins with Edward Bennett Williams, the noted Washington attorney who serves as president of the Redskins. He announced last July 14 that Allen had agreed to a four-year extension of his original seven-year contract that according to reports would lift his salary from \$125,000 to over \$300,000.

But Allen never signed the contract and negotiations between Hookstraten for Allen's behalf and Williams dragged on for months. One issue was stock in the Washington franchise, finding some way that Allen could exercise an option to buy 5 percent at a 1969 price. "Three weeks ago I thought we were all set," said Hookstraten by telephone.

Williams, meanwhile, was suspicious of Rosenbloom and suspected that the Rams were dealing with Hookstraten for Allen's services. Allen was given an ultimatum last weekend to close the deal and the coach could not immediately reach his attorney, who was in New Orleans and Chicago.

The dismissal by Williams came as a shock to both. "I couldn't believe it," said Hookstraten. Allen learned of the announcement late Wednesday night from his son Greg, who had heard it on the radio.

On a Rough Sea?

Hookstraten said he was not aware that Pardee had resigned from the Bears' position and was

Art Buckwald

Carter's First Year

WASHINGTON. — Everyone is doing it—analyzing Jimmy Carter's first year in office. So it came as no surprise when I was invited to a meeting of newspaper cartoonists and humor columnists last week at the Tongue Park Pizza Palace and Massage Parker in beautiful downtown Gaithersburg, Md.

The consensus of the group was that Carter had raised political cartoonists' expectations when he first came to the White House, but he promised more as a candidate than he could deliver as a President.

"He has us fooled," said one embittered cartoonist. "Because of his teeth. We figured those teeth would say it all."

The man sitting next to him agreed. "He also had hair. When a president has both teeth and hair he should be ripe for plucking."

A third cartoonist said, "Ford had regular teeth and very little hair. Yet in some ways he was easier to draw."

A fourth cartoonist commented, "I don't think it was the teeth or the hair. I believe we all thought we would have a ball with peanuts and the screwy family. After three weeks we used up every peanut joke in the book."

I thought Billy Carter would last the full four years. Then he sold out and was overexposed in three months. I can't draw Billy Carter any more without getting sick."

"Try writing about him, and see how it gets you." I said.

"If only Bert Lance had not resigned," someone said wistfully.

"That was a tough break," a humor columnist agreed. "He could have been this administration's Bob Redo."

"I think Carter's big mistake from our point of view," another club member said, "was appointing so many faceless people in his Cabinet. For example, Vance is no Kissinger."

"Kissinger is no Kissinger, any more," someone added.



"The worst thing about drawing Carter people is that you have to put their names on them, and then readers still don't know who they are," another cartoonist said.

"I think where Carter has really failed us is that he's offered solutions for problems that cannot be solved. Then when they aren't solved, he goes on television and admits they were much harder to solve than he thought they would be," a columnist said.

"What's your point?" someone asked.

"Well, if nobody understood the solution in the first place, how can you make fun of his failure in the second?"

"Right, that's why I hate to do energy cartoons," someone said.

"Or welfare reform."

"You know what I think?" a cartoonist said. "Carter's an enigma. The people haven't made up their minds about him so they don't know whether he's funny or not."

"Isn't being an enigma an impeachable offense?" someone asked.

"It would be, if you could pin it down. Let's face it, Carter says he likes the job, so that means we have to live with him for at least three more years."

"The country is dealing with a 'born again' President," said a stand-up comedian. "And it isn't any easier for him than it is for us."

"I believe there's hope," I said, trying to cheer up everyone's spirits. "Don't forget, Nixon didn't give us much funny material the first year he was in office, either. We've got to give Carter a chance. No President, including Jerry Ford, ever let down political cartoonists or humorists before."

"He's right," someone said.

"One year is too short. If Carter would just take one more trip around the world, I think we'd all be home free."

"Yes, but what do we do until then?"

"How about Ham Jordan? He's a scat getter to be funny," a club member said.

"Yeah, but only when he goes to dinner."

The Once and Future Radical

By Michael Kerman

WASHINGTON (UPI). — How can I possibly get it all into one hour?

Harry Bridges sat in his hotel room and worried about the lecture he had to give on "50 Years of Waterfront Unionism" at the National Portrait Gallery.

The National Portrait Gallery? Right. He's opened a series of talks that will feature Lee Strasberg, Robert Moses and Robert Menninger.

The years have drained some of the tight anger from the intelligent eyes and given his long, pale face a certain rugged distinction. Still, one senses the ready temper and the conviction of rightness that infuriated not only capitalists but large numbers of liberals and (Norman Thomas) socialists.

Harry Bridges and the world have come a long way from the days when he sailed on square-riggers, and the Congress passed bills to bar him personally from the United States and he shot down San Francisco for three days in the 1934 general strike.

He insists that he's not the one who changed. Now that he's 76 and retired from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, he can point to the unemployment insurance and pensions, the concept of a job being for life, the industry-wide contracts—all radical ideas just a few years ago.

Of course, he was a radical. Joined the IWW's Wobblies in 1920. Fought for socialist goals all his life. Accepted aid from the Communist party for the waterfront strike ("We took money from anywhere we could get it. We even got some from the waterfront employers...."). We didn't turn down any source at all, including the Communist party.... The money was gratefully received and was spent so we could eat," he said at the time). Battled for seven years against deportation to his native Australia. He won that one with a Supreme Court decision.

Justice Frank Murphy said at the time, 1945, "Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed by the Constitution."

Bridges has always denied being a Communist. But a few days ago he had to add, "95 per cent of the evidence against me is true."

There was always some uproar around Harry Bridges. The time he came out against the U.S. intervention in Korea, his own longshoremen turned their backs on him and he went to jail for 20 days after a judge exonerated him as "one of the

most potent figures in the Communist party in America."

The jail sentence resulted when his ball was revoked; he had just been convicted of perjury in denying that he was a Communist.

Bridges viewed the Korean war as a family fight—one analogy was the Civil War: How could Americans have liked the British to move in on it?—and noted that when Vietnam came along, the longshoremen had come around to his view.

There's a long history of these struggles," he said. "One of the first was the Indianones against the Dutch in 1925. In the '30s when Japan invaded China, we boycotted the shipping of scrap iron. I saw cargoes myself that were labeled farm machinery but were actually Pratt & Whitney plane engines."

The consistency that links his various stands, he believes, is his basic cause: the welfare of working people. Even on this, he would get an argument. A lot of prominent union figures thought he was destroying labor. In the '60s he accepted the containerization concept that would eventually automate the loading of ships, costing thousands of jobs in the very union he had founded.

"It's just a practical thing," he said. The Australian twang lingered in his voice though he has lived in the United States nearly 60 years and has been a citizen since 1945. "Automation is not the end of labor. But there's no solution for the displacement of workers by machines" except, he added, in socialist countries where the workers' welfare is considered before profit.

Furthermore, he doesn't think automation has made the strike obsolete.

"The strike is the only weapon labor has. You can make it work if you strike on a broad enough basis. When they were trying to form a newspaper guild in San Francisco and ran into trouble, we refused to unload newspaper at the docks. You have to stick together. Labor may be divided today, but if you get the right issue at the right time, labor will mobilize within 24 hours and join together and fight till hell freezes over. I don't know what the issue will be, but it will come."

For years he has talked of a great merger of all the nation's dock workers, but despite enthusiastic debate it has never come off.

Newly retired, he has carried the idea of mass power to his new post as a leader of the Congress of California Seniors.

Senior citizens are a badly neglected group. They could make one powerful outfit if they could get together, not for a revolution, but to improve their lot, to lobby. They could be an economic force, too. Right now we're working for a national health

plan, something this country is long overdue."

He must be at home with strife. His father was an "Irishman" and his mother comes from an Irish family of revolutionaries. His first two marriages ended in divorce, and to marry his third wife, Noriko Sawada, a Japanese-American, he had a clash with the laws of Nevada.

"The clerk wouldn't give us a license," he said. "Told us it was a mixed marriage and a license was only for Americans. I said Noriko's the American; I'm the foreigner. We got a judge to issue an order stating the whole thing was unconstitutional...."

His wife has turned into a writer. One of her poems won a prize in a Japanese-American newspaper. It made him weep, he said proudly. In the poem she mentions him. "A man who cares," she calls him.

Bridges delivered his lecture to a crowd of 100 at the Portrait Gallery, presenting a historical and personal account of unionization and the changes it brought to the West Coast waterfront workers.

Bridges proclaimed his optimism for the future of the American labor movement. He stressed the importance of minimizing personal differences and said, "We're long overdue for a united labor movement."

A reception followed the lecture in the gallery's Hall of Presidents.

Guests included Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Stone and Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

**Harry Nalchayan (UPI)****Harry Bridges**

... gives a lecture.

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PEOPLE: Julie Nixon Eisenhower Expecting a Baby**Julie Eisenhower**

... to be a mother

Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband, David, are expecting their first child. Family sources have confirmed that the baby is due this summer. The couple was married in 1968. The birth would make former President Richard Nixon a grandfather for the first time. Mrs. Eisenhower is at work on a book about her mother, Pat Nixon. Her husband is writing a book about his grandfather, former President Dwight Eisenhower. The couple live in Capistrano Beach, Calif., about 30 miles from the Nixon home at San Clemente.

In a short court appearance in Chicago, Mark Rudd, one-time leader of the radical Weatherman group, pleaded guilty to charges stemming from the 1969 "days of rage" demonstrations, and was fined \$2,000 and placed on two years' probation. Rudd, now 30, was a leader of the Columbia University student uprisings in the mid-1960s. After living underground for seven years, he surrendered to New York authorities last September and charges against him were dropped. In Chicago, he pleaded guilty to two counts of aggravated battery filed during the four days of demonstrations there in October, 1969. He will be allowed to serve his probation in New York and pay his fine later.

Two householders took a night public service to court in London and asked it to move its mountain back where it came from. "It's a serious matter," said attorney Robert Dunn, representing the two families living beneath Barrow Mump, a hill Somersett occupied in turn by Romans, possibly King Alfred's Norman castle and then a priory. The mountain began moving in 1976, they charged, endangering their homes. They ask the court to order the National Trust, which owns the mountain, to put it back where it came from and stop it from moving. The trust denied responsibility, saying that the hill's movement was the work of nature.

The Los Angeles Defense League, in its annual defense league, said a disruptive demonstration by British actress Vanessa Redgrave at the Academy Award ceremony, British actress Vanessa Redgrave, was a "disgrace" and should not be repeated. Redgrave was swindling and counterfeiting of passports. Court officials said complaints have been received, especially from immigrant workers coming from Third World countries, who believed that they had bought an official document. Davis has said that the charge he makes for the passports (about \$10) hardly covers expenses. Swiss authorities (People, Jan. 20) are investigating Davis's office in Basel.

Her devotion to baseball is well known, but now Lillian Carter has revealed an interest in another sport, professional

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